

VOL. 13.
THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance. Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

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August 8, 1860.

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Orders from a distance for any of the above named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to when accompanied by the Cash; and if desired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be prepaid upon the condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

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Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

BLANKS.

Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

Estate of James Harlan, dec'd.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrators of the estate of James Harlan, deceased, request all persons indebted to the same to make an early settlement. Persons having claims against said estate will have them prepared for adjustment.

All persons who may have any books, law or miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are requested to return them to the undersigned at once.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.
JOHN M. HARLAN.
Administrators.
March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

HARLAN & HARLAN.

Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863—t.

J. M. GRAY,

DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.
FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting Artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863—1y.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.
Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.
B. F. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.
Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Grant Green, Auditor, Frankfort.
C. Baile, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.
James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.
Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.
Isaac Wingate, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.
B. F. Johnson, Clerk, Frankfort.
Thos. H. Harris, Clerk, Frankfort.
F. H. Overton, Clerk, Frankfort.
John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.
Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.

Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.
Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.
Bea. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Philip Swigert, Frankfort.
John M. Todd, Frankfort.
William Brown, Sr., Bowlinggreen.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

PUBLIC BINDER.

Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

LIBRARIAN.

Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort.
James T. Bramlette, Asst. Adj. Gen., Frankfort.
John N. Markham, Clerk, Frankfort.
Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.
Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.
Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.
James F. Tureman, Clerk, Frankfort.
Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.
W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.
John C. Brent, Clerk, Frankfort.
Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS.
Alvin Duval, Chief Justice, Georgetown.
Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.
Belvard J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.
Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.
James P. Metcalf, Reporter, Frankfort.
Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.
R. R. Salling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bardonia.
2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.
3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.
4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.
5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.
6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.
7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.
8th Dist.—Geo. C. Crane, New Castle.
9th Dist.—Joseph Doolittle, Augusta.
10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.
11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.
13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Richmond.
14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

CHANCELLORS.

4th Dist.—J. W. Ritter, Glasgow.
7th Dist.—Henry Pirtle, Louisville.
Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.

1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.
2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.
3d Dist.—John Chapeau, Hartford.
4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.
5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.
6th Dist.—M. H. Owsley, Burkesville.
7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Shelbyville.
8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.
9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.
10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksville.
11th Dist.—J. S. Durr, Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H.
13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Winchester.
14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

THE only direct route from the interior of Kentucky to New York, Boston, and all other Eastern Cities and Towns. Decidedly the most Comfortable and Reliable route for passengers going South, West, or Northwest.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS

Being made at Cincinnati with Express Train via the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Cairo, St. Joseph, New Orleans, Kansas City, St. Louis, Pike's Peak, and all Western Towns.

And with the Trains, via the Indianapolis and Dayton Railroads for Chicago, St. Paul, Detroit, Galena, Springfield, Toledo, Milwaukee, Lafayette, Bloomington, and all other Northwestern Cities and Towns.

But one change of cars from Lexington and Nicholasville to St. Louis and Chicago, in daylight whereas by any other route two changes are made, both after night!

Passengers can now leave Danville, Harrodsburg, Richmond, Lancaster, Mt. Sterling, or Winchester, in the morning, and arrive in St. Louis or Chicago in time for breakfast next morning.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:45 a. m. and 2:10 p. m.
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6:30 a. m. and 2:05 p. m.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 4:52 a. m. and 12:55 p. m.
Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:25 a. m. and 7:00 p. m.

Through Tickets can be had at the Kentucky Stage Office in Danville, Bryantville, Winchester, Mt. Sterling, and Richmond, and at the Office of the Kentucky Central Railroad in Nicholasville, Lexington, Paris, and Cynthiana.

J. B. VAY DYNE, Master of Trains.
May 4, 1863.

Kentucky Legislature.

The following is a list of members elected to the Legislature, as far as heard from, viz:

SENATE.

1st District—J. D. Landrum, Union.
2d District—W. T. Chiles, Union.
3d District—T. W. Hammond, Union.
4th District—N. R. Black, Union.
5th District—W. W. Gardner, Union.
6th District—B. H. Bristol, Union.
7th District—Wm. Anthony, Union.*
8th District—Henry D. McHenry, Union.*
9th District—John B. Bruner, Union.*
10th District—R. H. Field, Union.*
11th District—Wm. Sampson, Union.*
12th District—Geo. Wright, Union.
13th District—J. R. Duncan, Union.
14th District—Wm. B. Read, No-men-or-money.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Adair—J. T. Bramlette, Union.
Allen—John J. Catwood, Union.
Anderson—John L. Maginnis, Union.
Ballard—Thomas P. Hays, Union.
Bath—Dr. Joshua Barnes, Union.
Boone—W. H. Baker, No-men-or-money.
Bourbon—Richard H. Hanson, Union.
Boyd and Lawrence—D. W. Johns, Union.
Boyle—Joshua F. Bell, Union.
Barren—W. F. Walling, Union.
Bracken—Wm. A. Pepper, Union.
Breathitt and Magoffin—T. B. Cardwell.
Breckinridge—Alf. Allen, Union.
Bullitt—Wm. R. Thompson, Union.
Butler and Edmonson—O. P. Johnson, Union.
Caldwell—
Calloway—Dr. John Whitnee, Union.
Campbell—Cyrus Campbell and Jacob Hawthorne, Union.
Carr—W. M. Fisher, No-men-or-money.
Carter and Rowan—Sebastian Elliot, Union.
Casey and Russell—John C. Bolin, Union.
Christian—E. A. Brown, Union.
City of Louisville—Messrs. Hugh Irvine, R. A. Hamilton, Thos. A. Marshall, and Jno. M. Delph—all Union.
Clark—C. A. S. Allan, Union.
Clay and Casey—A. J. Herd, Union.
Clinton—J. L. Hill, Union.
Cumberland and Clinton—J. H. C. Sandidge, Union.
Davies—John S. McFarland, Union.
Editt and Jackson—A. A. Curtis, Union.
Fayette—R. J. Spurr, Union.
Fleming—Dr. Wm. Bell, Union.
Franklin—H. M. Bedford, Union.
Floyd and Johnson—
Gallatin—Aaron Gregg, Union.
Grant—John K. Faulkner, Union.
Graves—Ed. W. Smith, Union.
Grayson—Caleb Stinson, Union.
Green—John C. Carlisle, Union.
Greene—Edward F. Dulin, Union.
Hancock—T. R. Taylor, Union.
Hardin—Sam. B. Thomas, Union.
Harlan and Perry—Hiram S. Powell, Union.
Hart—George T. Wood, Union.
Harrison—A. H. Ward, Union.
Henderson—Wm. R. Kinney, Union.
Henry—J. P. Sparks, Union.
Hickman and Fulton—M. Ray.
Hopkins and Webster—Bradford L. Porter, Union.
Jefferson—Wm. M. Allen, Union.
Jessamine—Geo. S. Shanklin, Union.
Kenton—M. M. Benton and J. C. Sayres, Union.
Knox—James W. Davis, Union.
Larus—N. A. Rapier, Union.
Laurel and Rockcastle—Wm. A. Brooks, Union.
Letcher and Pike—Alex. E. Adams, Union.
Lewis—Perry S. Layton, Union.
Lincoln—Thos. W. Vernon, Union.
Livingston and Lyon—Thos. Lindley, Union.
Logan—Dr. J. R. Bailey, Union.
Madison—Wm. L. Neal, Union.
Marion—Jno. R. Thomas, Union.
Mason—H. Taylor and L. S. Luttrell, Union.
Marshall—
McCracken—T. J. Burchett, Union.
McLean—Isaac Calhoun, Union.
Meade—Dr. Thos. W. Owens, Union.
Mercer—Elijah Gabbert, Union.
Metcalf—C. C. Harvey, Union.
Montgomery and Powell—John T. Clarke, Union.
Morehead—Hiram Hagan, Union.
Morgan and Wolfe—
Muhlenberg—E. R. Weir, Union.
Nelson—Wm. Elliott, Union.
Nicholas—John W. Campbell, Union.
Ohio—W. H. Miller, Union.
Oldham—Samuel E. DeHaven, Union.
Owen—Dr. J. B. English, Union.
Pendleton—James Wilson, Union.
Pulaski—M. E. Ingram, Union.
Scott—Dr. Stephen F. Gano, Union.
Shelby—Henry Bohannon, Union.
Simpson—J. F. Lauck, Union.
Spencer—Dr. Milton McGrew, Union.
Taylor—Joa. H. Chandler, Union.
Todd—J. H. Lowry, Union.
Trigg—Samuel Larkins, Union.
Trimble—Evan M. Garriott, No-men-or-money.
Union—Jas. T. Pierson, Union.
Warren—Pierce Butler Hawkins, Union.
Washington—R. J. Browne, Union.
Wayne—H. W. Tuttle, Union.
Whitley—M. E. White, Union.
Woodford—H. C. McLeod, Union.

*No certificates received at the Secretary of State's Office in any of the counties marked with the asterisk.

Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati.

THE regular Course of Instruction in this Institution will open on MONDAY, THE 2D DAY OF NOVEMBER, and continue four months. Clinical Lectures will be delivered during the month of October.

FACULTY.

L. M. LAWSON, M. D., Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine.
GEO. C. BLACKMAN, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
W. W. DAWSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
M. B. WRIGHT, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.
JAMES GRAHAM, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
NELSON SAYLER, A. M., L. L. B., Professor of Chemistry.
CHARLES KEARNS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

FEES.

Professor's Tickets.....\$50 00
Matriculation Ticket, (payable once),.....5 00
Dissecting Ticket.....5 00
Commercial Hospital Ticket.....5 00
West of each month.....3 00
Graduation Fee.....25 00

Students have the privilege of taking any number of tickets that may suit their purposes. Boarding can be obtained at \$2 50 to \$3 00 per week. Students will be aided in procuring board, by applying at the College, on the south side of Sixth street, between Vine and Race streets.

Further information may be obtained by addressing the Dean.
L. M. LAWSON, M. D., Dean,
South East corner Sixth and Race streets.
Sept. 2, 1863—lm.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$150 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, JOHN LITCHFIELD killed and murdered one John Cotton on the 25th day of June, 1863, in the county of Christian, and has fled from justice and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Litchfield, and his delivery to the jailer of Christian county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 25th day of July, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.
July 27th, 1863—wktwm.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Monday, April 6, 1863, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:50 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownboro and Belvoir, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:10 A. M., and arrive at Louisville at 9 A. M., and will leave Louisville at 4:20 P. M., arriving at Frankfort at 8:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.

APRIL 6, 1863.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Frankfort, Georgetown and Paris Mail and Passenger Line.

THE Mail Carriage on this line leaves Frankfort on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and returning leaves Paris on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The charge for Through or Way Passengers will be moderate—lower than the fare by the railroad route, and good time made. Packages will also be carried on reasonable terms. Patronage solicited.

Office in Frankfort at the Capital Hotel, in Paris at the Paris Hotel, in Georgetown at S. Godey's.

Frankfort, July 4, 1862—tf.

CAPITAL HOTEL,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

WE have leased the Capital Hotel for a term of years. It is unnecessary to say more to our friends, and to those who have been in the habit of stopping at the Capital, than that it is our intention to try and keep such a Hotel as will give satisfaction to our guests.

A. G. HODGES,
JNO. N. CRUTCHER.

P. S.—Mr. CRUTCHER will have charge of the office, and give general superintendence.

Frankfort, Ky., May 6, 1862—May 14—tf.

JAMES A. HARPER,

Anti near and Commission Merchant,
Main Street between Broadway and Mill Street,
LEXINGTON, KY.

HAVING secured the services of a competent Auctioneer, I am now fully prepared to give prompt attention to all Sales of Stock, Real Estate or Personal Property, either in the city or country.

N. B.—Consignments of all kinds solicited.
January 1862.

POLK & BUCKLEY,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
GEORGETOWN, KENTUCKY.

POLK and R. H. Buckley having formed a partnership, will practice in the counties of Scott, Fayette, Woodford, Franklin, Bourbon, Harrison, Owen and Grant, and in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort.

Jan. 1862.

NEW ENGLAND

Fire & Marine Insurance Comp'y,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Business Confined To Fire Insurance
Exclusively.

Chartered Capital, - - - \$500,000.
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.
Frankfort April 13, 1863—by.

J. WARNER,

DENTAL SURGEON.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State.
Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.
May 13th, 1863—tf.

\$50. AGENTS WANTED. \$150.

LIBERAL inducements to Canvasers for the sale of the CELEBRATED COTTAGE \$12 SEWING MACHINE.

I wish to engage an active Agent in every County in the United States and Canada to travel and introduce my New, Cheap, Family Sewing Machine. This Machine possesses more than ordinary merit, is just patented with valuable improvements, and acknowledged to be unsurpassed for general utility. A limited number of responsible Agents are wanted to solicit orders, to whom a salary of from

\$50 To \$150 Per Month and Expenses will be paid. For conditions and full particulars address, with stamp for return postage, L. MALCOM, Box 2,788, Boston, Mass.

August 19, 1863—w3m.

Commissioner's Notice.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.
John M. Harlan, Guardian, &c.,
vs.
Mary P. Graham, &c.
In Equity.

BY AN order of the Court, made on the 3d day of July, 1863, this action was referred to the undersigned, as Commissioner, for the settlement of the estate of C. G. Graham, deceased. All the creditors of said estate are hereby notified and required to present their claims to the undersigned, for settlement, on or before the 1st day of October, 1863.

L. H. HORD,
July 24, 1863—101.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860—tf.

LYSANDER HORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1869—tf.

SPEED & BARRET,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville.

Jan. 17, '62—1y.

J. H. KINKEAD,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 6, 1867—tf.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KENT

THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY,.....OCTOBER 26, 1863.

[From the London Globe, September 24.]
The House of Rothschild—A Family Congress.

Among all the Congresses held this summer of Princes, lawyers, musicians, school-masters, social science men, political economists, and a hundred others, one very notable meeting has almost escaped public attention. A few days ago our Paris correspondent told us that a Congress of the members of the illustrious house of Rothschild had been sitting at Paris. The purpose of the meeting was nothing less than to rearrange the dominions of the great banking dynasty. In one word, the great object of the Rothschild Congress was to reduce the five branches of the house who now rule Europe to four, and, following the example of Garibaldi, to strike another sovereign of Naples from the list of reigning monarchs. Henceforth there are to be but four kings of the house of Rothschild, with secure thrones at London, Paris, Vienna and Frankfurt. It is now exactly a hundred years since a poor Jew, called Mayer Anselm, made his appearance at the city of Hanover, barefooted, with a sack on his shoulders, and a bundle of rags on his back. Successful in trade, like most of his coreligionists, he returned to Frankfurt at the end of a few years and set up a small shop in the "Jew lane," over which he hung the signboard of a red shield, called in German roth-schild. As a dealer in old and rare coins, he made the acquaintance of the Seren Elector of Hesse Cassel, who happening to be in want of a confidential agent for various open and secret purposes, appointed the shrewd looking Mayer Anselm to the post. The Seren Elector, being compelled soon after to fly to his country, Mayer Anselm took charge of his cash, amounting to several millions of florins. With the instinct of his race, Anselm did not forget to put the money out on good interest, so that, long before Napoleon was gone to Elba, and the illustrious Elector had returned to Cassel, the capital had more than doubled. The ruler of Hesse Cassel thought it almost a marvel to get his money safely returned from the Jew lane of Frankfurt, and at the Congress of Vienna was never tired of singing the praise of his Hebrew agent to all the princes of Europe. The dwellers under the sign of the Red Shield laughing in their sleeves, keeping carefully to themselves the great fact that the electoral two million florins had brought them four millions of their own. Never was honesty a better policy.

Mayer Anselm died in 1812, without having the supreme satisfaction of hearing his honesty extolled by Kings and Princes. He left five sons, who succeeded him in the banking and money lending business, and who, conscious of their social value, dropped the name of Anselm, and adopted the higher sounding one of Rothschild, taken from the signboard of the paternal house. On his deathbed their father had taken a solemn oath from all of them to hold his four millions well together, and they have faithfully kept the injunction. But the old city of Frankfurt clearly was too narrow a realm for the fruitful sowing of four millions; and in consequence, the five were determined after a while to extend their sphere of operations by establishing branch banks at the chief cities of Europe. The eldest son, Anselm, born in 1773, remained at Frankfurt; the second, Solomon, born in 1774, settled at Vienna, the third, Nathan, born in 1777, went to London; the fourth, Charles, the infant terrible of the family, established himself in the soft climate of Naples; and the fifth and youngest, James, born in 1792, took up his residence at Paris. Strictly united, the wealth and power of the five Rothschilds was vested in the eldest born; nevertheless, the shrewdest of the sons of Mayer Anselm and the heir of his genius, Nathan, the third son soon took the reins of government into his own hands. By his faith in Wellington and the flesh and muscle of British soldiers, he nearly doubled the fortune of the family, gaining more than a million sterling by the sole battle of Waterloo, the news of which he carried to England two days earlier than the mail. The weight of the solid millions gradually transferred the ascendancy in the family from Germany to England, making London the metropolis of the reigning dynasty of Rothschild. Like the Royal families of Europe, the members of the house of Rothschild only intermarry with each other. James Rothschild married the daughter of his brother Solomon; his son Edmond, heir apparent of the French line, was united to his first cousin, the daughter of Lionel, and grand-daughter of Nathan Rothschild; and Lionel again—member of Parliament for London—gave his hand in 1836 to his first cousin Charlotte, the daughter of Charles Rothschild, of Naples. It is unnecessary to say that, though the matrimonial alliances have kept the millions wonderfully together, they have not improved the race of old Mayer Anselm of the Red Shield. Already signs of physical weakness are becoming visible in the great family. So at least hint the French papers in their meagre notices about the Rothschild Congress at Paris. From all that can be gathered out of a wilderness of canards, thin faces and thick fiction, it appears that the sovereigns of the Stock Exchange met in conference for the double purpose of centralizing their money power and widening their matrimonial realm. In other words, the five reigning Kings descendants, according to the law of primogeniture, of the five sons of Mayer Anselm, came to the decision to reduce their number to four, by cutting off the Neapolitan branch of Charles Rothschild, while it was likewise decided that permission should be given to the younger members of the family to marry, for the benefit of the race, beyond the range of first cousinship. What has led to the exclusion of the Neapolitan line of Rothschild seems to have been the constant exercise of a highly blamable liberality unheard of in the annals of the family. Charles, the prodigal son of Mayer Anselm, actually presented, in the year 1846, ten thousand ducats to the Orphan Asylum of St. Carlo, at Naples, and the son and heir of Charles, Gustavus, has given repeated signs of his inclination to follow in the footsteps of his father. Such conduct, utterly unbecoming of the policy of the house of Rothschild, could not be allowed to pass unnoticed, and accordingly—we quote the rumor of Paris journalism—the disavowal of the Neapolitan line had been pronounced. However, Baron Gustavus de Rothschild is not to retire into private life, like famous Charles V., with only a casock on his shoulders and a prayer book in his hand, but is allowed to take with him a small fortune of 150,000,000 francs, or about six millions sterling—a mere crumb from the table of the descendants of poor Mayer Anselm, who wandered shoeless through the electorate of good King George

the Third. It is certain that no romance of royalty is equal to the romance of the house of Rothschild.

[From the National Intelligencer.]
The Rule of Civil Duty.

A Republican journal in the State of Maine—the Portland Transcript—after expressing the opinion that but few votes were changed by the political discussions that preceded the late election in that State, remarks as follows:

"Though probably no votes were changed, yet views were expressed that should lead the members of the opposing parties to greater moderation and thought. The one party must admit that the right to dissent from the policy of the Administration undoubtedly exists, while the other must feel that in giving expression to that dissent great caution is necessary that no aid and encouragement be given to those who are seeking by force of arms to overthrow, not merely the policy of the Administration, but the Government itself."

This is the view not merely of common candor and honesty, but is also the only theory of duty compatible at once with popular and stable Government. The extremes of partisanship are to be avoided equally by the political friends and adversaries of the Administration, for it behooves each to remember that, in making all the ends they aim at those of their "country," they are not to leave out of account the higher obligations due to God and Truth. "Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's," is an adjuration which, by its comprehensiveness, strikes equally at the root of time-serving servility and of factious opposition. As is well said by another, "the man who will do wrong for his country, will do wrong against his country. Patriotism springs either from principle or selfishness. Principle leads one to do right; selfishness has an exclusive regard for self, even at the expense of right and country."

[From the Rochester Democrat.]
Five Years a Wife and Nineteen Years a Widow—A Wanderer Returned.

Romantic stories occasionally find their way into newspapers, in the form of local items. They are not always to be relied upon. The state of the local market is sometimes the key to their credibility, and when a dearth of items prevails that fact should receive a fair degree of allowance. But it is not always the most improbable story that has the least foundation in facts. Truth is stranger than fiction. Our informant prefixed that remark to his own revelation, which is about as follows—and as we are not suffering under an item-famine, we must bespeak the reader's credulity for the case in hand:

Twenty-four years ago this blessed October, a young gentleman and lady, who shall be nameless, living then in Old England, met like Rachel and Jacob, at a well-curb, and exchanged health and vows. It was love at first sight; at second sight they were married. They moved to America, and begot sons and daughters. Five years of wedded life elapsed, and one fine morning the affectionate and devoted husband, who was never before known to forego the slightest conjugal or paternal obligations, was missing.

Nineteen years passed by, in which the absent husband was mourned as mysteriously deceased, and quite forgotten by widow and children. They had moved from their original residence in pursuit of better fortune, and they came to Rochester, where they have for some time resided. Last week, while the widow was sighing in loneliness at the protracted absence of her oldest son, somebody knocked at the door, which was opened, and lo, the husband!

The renegade took a chair, and said he had come back to take care of his family. He had been like Sinbad, the Sailor, wandering over the earth and sea, sometimes throwing beestakes into the diamond valley and making very heavy profits on recovering them from the comorants that picked 'em up; he had been Lilliput and Brobdingnag, engineering huge caravans across Sahara, traced the resources of the Nile, slept in the grottoes of Monto Cristo, made a phenological chart of the Sphinx, reveled in the halls of the Aztecs, eaten mud pies with the Hotentots, and turned the cold shoulder on the Esquimaux.

In short he was narrating his experience at length, when his eldest daughter moved that he adjourn *and die*, as they all supposed that he had, long ago. A vote was taken on the proposition by the family circle, and although the wife and mother only sustained the negative, she maintained that she was in the majority; that the erring husband should remain; that poverty was his best recommendation, and if he could not take care of his family, she would take care of him, according to the original tenor of their agreement, "till death do them part." Comment is superfluous.

[From the Bucyrus (Ohio) Journal.]
A Double Divorce.

In one of the townships in this county, a little north of Bucyrus, dwelt a well-to-do widower about fifty, with an only son of twenty-two or three. Mr. (we withhold names for obvious reasons) had been a widower for many years, and became weary of that mode of living; he accordingly determined to marry again. The determination once formed, the next thing was to find the woman necessary, which in this country is not at all difficult. Fortunately for him, a widow lady resided near him, who had a daughter possessing all the requirements. She was a beautiful girl of twenty years, accomplished and sprightly—just the one he wanted. To be sure, she was rather young, but Mr. (we withhold names) was young looking also. Some times his mind would wander to the mother, who was quite as handsome as the daughter, and almost as young in appearance, but he had made up his mind to marry the daughter, and he set about it with a will. He did not mention his determination to his son, fearing the idea of marrying one so much younger than himself might expose him to his ridicule.

In the meantime his son had become desperately enamored of the widow, and had likewise determined upon marrying her. He did not communicate the fact to his father for the same reason that actuated the old gentleman, for fear of exciting ridicule by marrying a woman so much older than himself. They both commenced calling at the house of the widow, and frequently met each other there. This circumstance annoyed them both immensely. The old gentleman thought, very naturally, that the young man was there for the young lady, and the young gentleman as naturally supposed the old one was there for the widow.

As the matter progressed the meeting of

the father and son at that place became frequent, and the more often it occurred the more intolerable it became. Finally, Mr. (we withhold names) determined to speak to his son on the subject.

"Charles," said he, "I have determined after much consideration to marry, and thought it but right and proper to make you acquainted with the determination."

"Very good," replied Charles, "I consider it very proper that you should do so. And, speaking of marrying, I have concluded to marry, myself."

"I approve of the idea," returned the old gentleman; you are of suitable age to settle down. May I ask the name of your intended?"

"Mrs. (we withhold names), bracing up and assuming a defiant look.

"Whew," whistled the old gentleman, "fine woman, Charles, but isn't she a trifle too advanced in years?"

"I think not," said Charles, "but who have you decided upon?"

"Why, Charles, it is a very curious circumstance, but I had determined to marry her daughter."

"Daughter!" exclaimed Charles; "why you are at least twice as old as she is; I don't object."

The matter was thus happily settled, and in the course of a few weeks it was satisfactorily arranged with the widow and daughter, and the parties were married.

Very soon after the marriage was consummated, they all discovered that they had made a grand mistake. The son found that the widow was altogether too motherly for the wife of a young man of twenty-three, and the old gentleman found that a young lady of twenty was too voluble for a sober-minded man of fifty. Disagreements followed, then neglect, and finally the thousand little quarrels and snubbings and bickerings, simmering down into a grand fight, which was kept up with slight variations for three months.

Finally they agreed permanently to disagree, and availing themselves of the ease with which divorces are obtained in Indiana, the whole four removed to Indiana where in due time the divorces were obtained.

The four came home as they went, together, the son taking the daughter under his special charge, and the father doing the agreeable to the widow. Long before they had arrived at Bucyrus, they had arranged matters on an entirely different basis—the father and the widow made up a match, and the son and daughter did. The remarrying was performed immediately on their arrival at Bucyrus. Up to date they all appeared well satisfied with each other, and it is to be hoped that they will long continue so.

The "chivalry" seems to be degenerating very rapidly. A late issue of the Richmond Whig gives us the valuable information concerning Lee's cavalry that it has sadly deteriorated, and is now only able to "fall back." The time was when Gen. Stuart's cavalry was the boast of the South, and its famous raids around our entire army on the Peninsula and in Maryland entitled it not a little to that distinction. But subsequent events have proved that, although the Army of the Potomac could not boast of F. F. V.'s mounted on blooded horses, it could, nevertheless, send forth such brilliant and dashing horsemen as Stoneman, Pleasanton, Kilpatrick, Buford, Averill, and Gregg. Before the gallant onsets of these leaders Stuart has been obliged to "fall back." The Richmond Whig takes him to task for such prudence, and says that unless General Lee takes the matter in hand "our cavalry will soon become a disgrace to the country." The Whig is also very much ashamed that "Yankee tailors and shoemakers on horseback are superior to the cavaliers of the South." This is very candid on the part of the Whig, and only demonstrates more fully the adaptation of the Yankee to circumstances, and the readiness of his genius. He can be a shoemaker to-day and a dashing cavalier to-morrow; use theawl or the sabre, and "peg" shoes or rebels with equal facility. Of what avail, then, is it to Lee, that his cavalry is composed of the scions of royalty, if they must invariably beat a retreat before a phalanx of "tailors and shoemakers?"—*Lou. Jour.*

The St. Louis Union, referring to the Missouri call for an abolition convention in Louisville says:

A party is most accurately judged by its acts, and dogmas, by their results. When the people of Kentucky demand of these impudent Missouri intermeddlers proofs of the beneficent workings elsewhere of the dogmas they propose to adopt in Kentucky, what can they point to? What but a party record marked by falsehood, treachery, insincerity, bigotry, intolerance?—a platform openly proposing revolution against the constituted authorities of the State—speeches of irreverent derision of the constitution as an "obsolete form," and of the laws as "Jesuitical forms"—an intolerance illustrated in denunciation of the purest and staunchest patriots of Missouri as "copperheads," "rebels," and "traitors"—a loyalty exhibited in attempts to incite mutiny and insubordination in the army—a practical policy in the interior, and particularly on the western border of the State, marked by pillage, arson, robbery, assassination, and the cruellest proscription? This is the record of the party that graciously proposes to undertake the management of the domestic affairs of Kentucky. These are the fruits that the tree of immediate emancipation has borne in Missouri. Are the Kentuckians likely to be so enchanted by the picture? Are the instigators and authors of these abominations likely to be so commended by their works, as to captivate the people of Kentucky with their programme of ravishing beatitudes?

The signers of the Louisville Convention call are agents of strife—breeders of mischief—lovers of discord—revolutionists—Jacobins. They can do nothing for emancipation in Kentucky, Maryland, and Tennessee, but will, if permitted, do much to thwart and defeat it. Their Frotestant demand is for instant, unconditional emancipation—nothing less or more; and their object is, by means of auxiliary Jacobin clubs established in Kentucky to foment the same strife, dissension, and violence there, that mark their history in this State.

Brigandage is by no means on the decline in Naples. A horrible case is cited of thirty families belonging to the little town of Sinisi, in the Basilicata, and numbering altogether 100 men and women, who were attacked by brigands. The unfortunate people had formed a caravan (doubtless for safety's sake) to go down to the neighboring seashore and bathe. Forty of them were armed, and offered resistance when suddenly attacked by a band of sixty ruffians who seized from a wood, and who, seeing that they did not give way to market-shots, charged them with the bayonet. Nine were killed, the remainder were carried off to the mountains, the richest kept as hostages for the payment of ransoms; the others dismissed.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.—The statement of Lieut. Col. Irvine, of the 100th New York, as reported in a Washington despatch of the 20th, should attract attention. He was captured at the head of his regiment at Brandy Station during Hooker's march towards Maryland, and, after having been a prisoner at Richmond for months, he was exchanged recently and arrived in Washington on the 19th.

Lieut. Col. Irvine is certainly truthful, and what he says as to the recent treatment of Union prisoners at Richmond is utterly shocking. Our Government should surely make immediate inquiries into the matter and act promptly upon the information obtained. We do not say that the horrid treatment of Union prisoners by the rebels should be avenged by any horrid treatment of rebel prisoners by our Government. But surely some cause of action, some policy, might be adopted, which would bring the infernal rebel authorities to their senses.

Let all our gallant officers and men in the Union armies see what they are destined to be captured, and seeing it, let them make up their minds irrevocably to die rather than surrender.—*Lou. Jour.*

THE DRAFT AND PHYSICAL INABILITY.—The Army and Navy Journal thus comments upon the physical condition of men generally:

"As the facts in regard to the physical condition of our people, revealed by the recent draft, appear to have excited much astonishment, it may be well to call attention to the fact that about thirty-five per cent of those who present themselves for medical examination, as recruits in the British army, are rejected on account of physical disability. When we remember that so large a portion of those who have sufficient confidence in their own physical condition to undertake military service prove unequal to its requirements, it will not seem surprising that a body of recruits, selected at random from the community, should reveal so large a percentage of men unfit to do military duty. Standard of physical perfection demanded for the army is necessarily greatly in advance of that required for the ordinary avocations of life, as many have learned to their cost who have undertaken, without due consideration of their physical capacity, to discharge the duties of a soldier. The army has suffered too much already in this matter to permit any laxity in the preliminary medical examination of recruits and conscripts. Fewer men, but better, should be the motto."

THE NEXT COAL RUN.—The Wheeling Intelligencer says it is roughly estimated that there are now 4,000,000 bushels of coal in the boats and barges, on the pools of the Monongahela, awaiting shipment to Cincinnati, Louisville, and points below. This amount is much less than might be expected, and indeed less than some persons claim. The principal reason why the amount is not double, is because of the inability of coal merchants to procure barges in which to float it to market. The scarcity of diggers has also operated, in some degree, to lessen the amount. The high prices in the lower markets, however, will insure an ample supply as there is a sufficiency of water to get the product to the points of consumption. The entire 4,000,000 bushels will go out at the first rise, and this will last the consumers below until the barges are returned for another run. Merchants are now anxiously awaiting the rise; and so are purchasers for domestic purposes.

REBEL OUTRAGES IN KENTON COUNTY.—We learn from the Cincinnati papers that, for a week or two past, the loyal people of that portion of Kenton county lying south of Independence have been kept in constant terror on account of the presence in their midst of a gang of outlaws, who seem determined to kill all men who have been conspicuous in their devotion to the Union cause. The dwellings of a number of Union men have been attacked, recently, by parties supposed to be in the interest of the rebels, and although no one has been injured, so far, the people in that section are daily expecting to hear of some barbarous murder, similar to the Wileman affair, in Pendleton county. A few nights ago, a soldier was shot at while riding along a road, near Independence, and many other circumstances have occurred to warrant the belief that there is a regularly organized gang of rebel guerrillas and murderers infesting the upper portion of Kenton county. We trust the military authorities will give immediate attention to the matter.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the people of Graves county was held at Mayfield on Saturday for the object of organizing one or more companies of Home Guards in accordance with the call of Gov. Bramlette. The companies will be ready for service the present week.

The Newburyport (Mass.) Herald says: "Rev. Charles Beecher of Georgetown has not got through his ecclesiastical troubles. The Essex North Association are laboring with him on the heresy of pre-existence, with a fair prospect of expelling him."

WINDING UP OF THE REBEL RAID IN THE SOUTHWEST.—The St. Louis Union of yesterday learns from late dispatches received at General Schofield's headquarters, that Shelby's and Coffee's force, reduced to about 600 men, were being pursued by General McNeil, who when last heard from, was at Sarcozie, in Jasper county. The rebels had lost all their artillery, and Jo. Shelby admitted a loss of 400 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, up to the time of crossing the Osage on his retreat.

A dispatch dated Mount Vernon, Lawrence county, October 18th, states that a fight was going on between a small rebel force and a detachment of Federals under Major Hart. The fight was near Mount Vernon, and Major Hart had sent back for reinforcements.

Runaway Negroes.
RANAWAY from the undersigned, on or about the middle of March, 1863, and the last of February, 1863, the following NEGROES, to-wit: One negro boy, named I.K.E., calls himself "the Knights." Said boy is about 21 years of age, of copper color, about 5 feet 5 inches in height, weighs about 130 pounds, very sprightly and quick spoken, with very large eyes, commonly called pop-eyes. One negro man named SAM, calls himself "Sam Dickerson." Said boy is about 30 years old, of a copper color, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, very heavy set, and weighs about 180 pounds, said boy is very quiet in his manner.

I will give the reward authorized by law for the apprehension and delivery of said boys to me at my house, in Shelby county, near the town of Consolation, or their delivery and confinement in the jail of Franklin county. I will give a reward of \$50 for the apprehending and confinement of each in the county jail of any county in Kentucky, outside of the counties of Franklin, Henry, Shelby, Owen, Anderson, or Jefferson.

JAS. FULTON,
Adm'r of J. A. Sacra, deceased.

Oct. 2, 1863—1m.
*Lou. Journal copy weekly to amount of \$4, and send bill to this office.

NEW GROCERY STORE.
THE undersigned having purchased of W. A. GAINES his grocery establishment, in the city of Frankfort, will continue the business at the old stand, on St. Clair street, next door to the Post Office.

I will have, in a short time, and will always keep on hand, a good supply of
FAMILY GROCERIES,
and all articles usually kept in an establishment of the kind, which will be sold at

Small Profits, for Cash.
No accounts will be kept with any one, but goods will be sold low for cash.
I have made arrangements with Mr. GAINES to continue in the house, and the business will be conducted, mainly, by him. He is authorized to use or sign my name for any business transactions of the establishment.

I respectfully solicit a liberal patronage from the citizens of Frankfort and adjoining counties, and hope by fair dealing and low prices to obtain it.

K. F. PEPPER.
Frankfort, Sept. 9, 1863—4f.

United States Five-Twenties Loan.
I WILL furnish United States 5 per cent. bonds in sums ranging from fifty to five thousand dollars at par.

Apply to me at Farmers Bank.
J. B. TEMPLE.
Frankfort, Aug. 18, 1863—4f.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.....E. L. VANWINKLE.
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.
E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE.
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.
Offices—FRANKFORT AND DANVILLE.
Sept. 14, 1863—by.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. Willie Graham and myself purchased his entire stock of CASES AND CASEKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffin trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to.

Apply to
J. R. GRAHAM & CO.,
No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.
August 26, 1863—w&twf.

The First Of The Season!!

JOHN T. GRAY.....JAS. M. SAFFELL.
GRAY & SAFFELL.

ARE now receiving their large and well selected stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Consisting of
Plain Black and Fancy Silks; Poplins;
Plain and Figured Merino;
Plain and Figured All
Wool Delaine;

And a large variety of other dress goods.

Bleached and Brown Cottons;
White Goods, of every description;
Plain Cottons; Jaconet Linens; Cloth; Cassimeres;
and Vestings; Hats; Caps; Ladies Shoes;
Quennware; Glassware;

And in fact everything usually kept in a staple and fancy dry goods house.

We offer our stock of goods at prices to suit the times. We would call the special attention of our customers to our stock of

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
RUGS,
DOOR MATTS,
&c., &c., &c.

Which we intend to sell at the lowest prices. We have a large stock of goods, of every kind, and we do not intend to be undersold by any retail house in this or any other market. Call and price our goods before purchasing elsewhere. We take pleasure in showing our goods to any and every one.

GRAY & SAFFELL.
P. S. We are receiving reasonable goods every week.

Sept. 11, 1863—4f.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

I WILL, ON MONDAY, THE 2d DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, expose to sale, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, at the Court House door in Versailles, (that being County Court day,) Twenty-six Likely Negroes,

men, boys, and girls. Among them some No. 1 cooks. The men are all good farm hands.

J. W. COMBS,
Sheriff Woodford County.
September 11, 1863—4ds.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
IS CONDUCTED by an able and complete faculty, and is always open for the reception of visitors or pupils, being in perpetual session. Full particulars sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

Address
THOS. J. BRYANT.
August 12, 1863—3m.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO'S
WHOLESALE COLUMN!
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

We have now in Store the largest Stock of
DRY GOODS
AT
WHOLESALE
Ever brought to

THE WEST!
Our Goods were purchased and orders placed early in July, when prices were 10 to 25 per cent. lower than the

PREVAILING RATES OF TO-DAY
We are thus enabled to sell at

LOWER PRICES
Than can NOW be purchased in New York.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.,
CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

SILKS & DRESS GOODS
AT
WHOLESALE

We have the largest Stock of
RICH SILKS & DRESS GOODS
IN
CINCINNATI,

Which we offer to Merchants at
LOW PRICES!

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

FRENCH MERINOS,
MAGENTA MERINOS,
AZULINE MERINOS,
COBURLS,
MOD ALPACAS,
BLACK ALPACAS,
POIL DE CHEVRES,
WOOLEN PLAIDS,
FRENCH REPPS,
FRENCH POPLINS,
PLAIN EMPRESS CLOTHS.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.
COR. FIFTH AND VINE.

We have in Store,

AT WHOLESALE!

TEN THOUSAND

SHAWLS,

AT LOW PRICES.

WATERVLEIT SQUARE SHAWLS,
WATERVLEIT DRAB SHAWLS,
WATERVLEIT LONG SHAWLS,
WATERVLEIT MOURNING SHAWLS,
MIDDLESEX SHAWLS,
MIDDLESEX MOURNING SHAWLS,
NEW STYLE STRIPED SHAWLS,
RICH PLaid SHAWLS,
BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,
BROCHE LONG SHAWLS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,
FOR THE TRADE.

6,000

BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BRUNNEN'S SKIRTS,
WASHINGTON SKIRTS,
ENGLISH SKIRTS.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

BLEACHED

SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,

AT

WHOLESALE

Portsmouth B., Portsmouth P.,
Attawangan XX., Greene, White Rock,
Rhode Island, Red Bank 7-8
and 4-4 Hudson.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.
CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

American Crash

AT WHOLESALE.

20 Bales

BLEACHED AND BROWN,

AT LOW PRICES.

Russia Crash

BY THE BALE.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.
CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

TABLE LINENS,

AT WHOLESALE.

7-4 Bleached Damask, 7-5 Swiss Drop,
8-4 Bleached Damask, 8-4 Swiss Drop, Damask
Towels, Bordered Towels.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

EMBROIDERIES,
AT WHOLESALE.

We have a superb Stock of
EMBROIDERED
COLLARS AND SETS,
MALTESE LACE COLLARS,
LACE SLEEVES,
LACE SETS,
EDGINGS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

Merchants will find it greatly advantageous to examine our stock of goods before purchasing.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Sept. 25, 1863.

THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1863.

The N. Y. Tribune publishes a letter from Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, to the President of the United States, which contains nothing particularly noteworthy, except the advocacy of the idea that this war is not to be ended, upon the basis of Negro Emancipation.

This same venerable Abolitionist of the present day who now desires to crush out of existence the slave States and divide the soil among free negroes—who is most ardent in his support of Sumner's malignant policy, preached treason in his early life. The Congressional history of the country shows him to have been the first Secessionist—to have maintained the right and duty of Secession by force of arms.

At the 3d session of the 11th Congress, in 1811, the dissolution of the Union was spoken of for the first time by a member from the State of Massachusetts, as a possible event of the future. The manner in which this was received by that Congress seemed to indicate that it was looked upon by them almost with sentiments of abhorrence. The circumstances are interesting at this time. The bill to form a Constitution and State Government for the Territory of Orleans, and the admission of such State under the name of Louisiana into the Union, was under consideration.

Mr. Quincy, of Massachusetts, in opposition to the bill, said: "I am compelled to declare it as my deliberate opinion, that if this bill passes, the bonds of this Union are virtually dissolved; that the States which compose it are freed from their obligations; and that, as it will be the right of all, so it will be the duty of some, to prepare definitely for a separation, amicably, if they can, violently, if they must."

Mr. Quincy made a poor politician and statesman. His political career was brief. A long life of eminent services in other stations, and the purity of his private life, made his countrymen forget these abominable sentiments; but the malignancy of his present views cannot, but make those who have heretofore held him in such high esteem, regret that such a man, should feel it incumbent upon him in his old age to countenance a policy so repugnant to humanity, and the sentiments of Christianity.

In strange, but delightful contrast with the teachings of the venerable Quincy, are the noble utterances of a noble son of Massachusetts, Robt. C. Winthrop, in a recent speech of his before the Charitable Mechanic Association of Boston, on the 15th inst. From that speech, we have space to give but a brief extract. In speaking of the means which are essential to a permanent restoration of the Union and peace, he says:

"This is one of the great wants of the times, symbolized in the heavens, felt and realized on earth. We must prepare the way for bringing back the old spirit of fraternity and harmony out of which the Constitution and the Union first sprang into existence, or, though they may be rescued for the moment by force of arms, they will soon be again in jeopardy. Would to heaven, that the inventive genius and mechanic skill with which our land abounds, and of which I see so much around me at this table, could contrive an engine adequate for accomplishing the great end of diffusing harmony throughout the land, and of reawakening in every heart something of that old spirit of concord, of mutual regard and respect, and of common pride in a glorious history which animated our fathers."

"Sir, it is in the power of the loyal press of the loyal States of this country, while it urges and stimulates, as it ought unceasingly to urge and stimulate, by every appeal to interest, obligation, and patriotism, the discharge of our first great duty—that of reinforcing our army and navy to the utmost extent, and with the utmost practicable dispatch, so that we may be able to strike a vigorous and crushing blow upon this hydra-headed rebellion wherever it exists—yet so to deal with the great questions of the future, so to abstain from wanton irritation and vituperation, so to abandon all savage threats of indiscriminate and wholesale vengeance as to prepare the way, or at least to leave the way open for that ultimate restoration of fraternity and concord without which all the successes of our armies and navies will prove vain and worthless. We must not forget that he who overcomes by force, overcomes but half his foe. There is an old maxim that we should so deal with our friends as not forgetting that they may one day become our enemies. The reverse of that maxim is not less wise, and is more Christian—that we should so deal with our enemies as remembering and hoping that they may soon once more become our friends. Sir, if the press of the loyal States could be conducted in such a spirit, and if all our pens and tongues could be similarly inspired, both towards enemies at home and neutrals abroad, we might well feel a confidence that the day was not far distant when the Constitution so decisively a blow might once more be restored over the land and when our flag might have a star for every State and our country a State for every star." (Great applause.)

This is the language of the true and intelligent loyalist. If such words, inspired by such a temper, could become the accepted dialect of all who profess to support the Government, the hearts of men would soon flow together in a union which would make their hands as strong as their voices would be concordant.

A New York paper makes the sweeping accusation that during the battle of Chickamauga Generals Rosecrans, Crittenden and McCook were asleep at Chattanooga. We learn semi-officially, says the Commercial Appeal, that in regard to Crittenden this statement is false, and that nothing has warranted the circulation of such a paragraph.

And we learn, from unquestioned and unquestionable sources, that the charge in regard to all of them is false.

The True Doctrine.

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, in the same speech from which we have quoted in another column, said, referring to the restoration of the Union "in all its original proportions and in all its matchless symmetry."

"I do not forget, Mr. President, that this restoration must primarily be accomplished by force of arms. There is no alternative and no substitute at this moment for hard blows in its defense. [Applause.] We must fight, and fight on, and we must do it if we do not fight, with all our might, against those who are striving to break up this great machine of free government."

The Commercial in quoting the above says:

That is the true doctrine. Insist, if you will, that the policy of the Administration is erroneous, and that conscription and confiscation, and other radical measures, are of doubtful expediency and constitutionality, and the people will listen patiently, perhaps believing. But they do not believe that there is any other way under Heaven by which this Union can be restored, and the Constitution made the paramount law of the land, than by force of arms. As Mr. Winthrop says there, is no alternative—there is no substitute.

It would have been more just to Mr. Winthrop, and presented his views in the proper light if the Commercial had gone a little farther in the quotation. Immediately following the above extract is the following:

"We must sustain the powers that be in reinforcing the military arm of the Nation, and in bringing it down with the whole strength of the loyal States on the head of the insurgents. Most heartily do I wish that any word of mine could aid in animating my fellow-countrymen to such a united and vigorous onset as might overthrow their unholy rebellion at once and forever. Most heartily do I wish that the whole population of the loyal States could be seen rising at last as one man, without regard to present politics or to future policies, and resolving that the military power of the rebellion should be overthrown at any and every cost. We ought at least to achieve such success, without further delay, as shall enable us to defy foreign intervention and dictate our own terms of peace. [Applause.]

"Let me not, however, be misunderstood. I am not one of those, if any such there be, who believe that nothing besides hard blows is required for the restoration of our beloved Union. A reinforced and triumphant army is the first thing, and should have the foremost place in all our thoughts and efforts. But it is not the only thing. I have always been of opinion that a just, generous, conciliatory policy should accompany our advancing hosts, or at least follow close behind them."

With this addition we say, and every loyal man will say, this is the true doctrine. This is the doctrine held by the loyal men of Kentucky—this is the doctrine, we are glad to say, which harmonizes, in the main, with the teachings of the Commercial, although now and then we find in its columns the enunciation of an abstract doctrine with which we could not concur, we are glad to be able to find that it does not join with the Radical press in its insane and violent advocacy of the Abolition programme. We agree with Mr. Winthrop that we must fight, and fight on, and we must do it if we do not fight, with all our might, against all who are striving to break up this great machine of free Government, and we agree with the Commercial that it is "the duty, then, of all loyal men, leaving for future settlement their political differences, to rally round the Government and its armies, encouraging volunteering under the call for fresh troops, and give to all measures, that look practically to the overthrow of the rebellion, an earnest and a united support."

The Cincinnati specials from Washington give the following from the Washington Chronicle in regard to Rosecrans:

We are in receipt of astounding intelligence in regard to the removal of Rosecrans. The whole country will be stirred at what we shall chronicle. It is that three charges have been made against this late popular commander. The first is preferred by Crittenden and McCook, to the effect that Rosecrans left the battlefield during the crisis, and fled to Chattanooga, and reported to officers there that the day was lost. It is reported that subsequently, through the influence of others, he became insensible. The second charge, it is rumored, is made by Government to the effect that his orders were to remain at Chattanooga until reinforcements should arrive. The third charge, as rumored, is to the effect that he declined to move from Murfreesboro in June last, when ordered to do so by Government, an opportunity was offered to crush Bragg, a large portion of his army having been withdrawn to succor Johnson, who was operating against Grant."

We do not believe all this stuff. While we have, from the first, doubted Rosecrans' capacity to wield a large army in battle, we are very far from putting any reliance in the foolish charges which are brought against him, by reckless papers at Washington, who are so ready to crush a good man, in order to distract public attention from higher officials. Nothing that comes from Washington can, of itself, make out a prima facie case against one of the people's favorites.

The Lexington Observer states that Captain Lathaw, the Post Quartermaster, whose trial took place there by a court-martial several weeks since, has been fined \$60,000 and sentenced to three years' imprisonment for defrauding the Government. Lathaw is a Canadian by birth, and enlisted in the 11th Illinois cavalry, from Fulton county, in that State. He acted as Battalion Quartermaster in the 11th until that office was abolished, when he received the appointment of Post Quartermaster at Lexington. Attention was first called to his peculations by the heavy amount of his deposits in banks in Cincinnati. Some say they reached as high as \$50,000. Whatever the amount may have been, the Government has it safely in its possession.

General Jim Lane talks about his platform. Probably beneath the gallows his last platform will be erected, and he will not be likely to stick to it long.—*Lex. Jour.*

LATEST NEWS.

We clip the following from the Washington dispatches, of the 23d and 24th inst.:

It is believed that but a single corps of the rebel army—A. P. Hill's—was in front of Meade's army, and it was from this imposing force that the Army of the Potomac was flying back to the intrenchments of Washington.

The World's special says: Thus far Lee has retreated without stopping to make any considerable resistance, and the main body of his Army is now reported beyond the Rapidan. I understand an order has been issued to push him to the wall, and force him to a battle; but whether, under present circumstances, the battle will be obtained or risked, is a matter of conjecture. If the rebel commander, as now seems probable, expects fairly out of fighting risk, you may expect to hear that the fate of others has been too cautious in the pursuit. Indeed, I hear quite reliably that Gen. Sedgewick and Sickles are already talked of to succeed him, unless he shall yet relieve himself in the eyes of the Administration.

The Times special says: The presence of Gen. Meade and staff here to-day filled the city with the rumor that he had been relieved of his command. No change in the military condition to-day at the front.

Rumors prevail here that Gen. Meade will be removed from the command of the Army of the Potomac and Gen. Sedgewick be put in his place.

The Chronicle of this morning says it will take a fortnight to rebuild the Rappahannock bridge, and intimates that dissatisfaction is felt with Gen. Meade.

The general impression is that Lee is falling back on the defenses of Richmond to send all his available force to Tennessee. The morning Star, of same date, says: After diligent inquiry we are inclined to believe there is no truth in the rumor of the displacement of Gen. Meade from the command of the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Meade, after a brief visit to Washington, returned to his headquarters to-day.

Gen. Meade is here to consult with the President in regard to a new and successful movement of the army of the Potomac, for the execution of which arrangements are already being made. If rapidly carried out, as proposed, this movement will surprise Gen. Lee, relieve Burnside from all threatened danger, and take Richmond before the rebel army sent westward can be brought there.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, October 22.

There is little of interest to report to-day, but it is not contraband to state that an important movement is contemplated which will give joy to the heart of every true Union man, the nature of which cannot be communicated to the people, who may prepare themselves for an agreeable surprise.

KNOXVILLE, Oct. 21.

The rebels attacked Colonel Wolford yesterday beyond Philadelphia and captured his battery of mountain howitzers and a portion of his wagon train. Our loss was about one hundred and we took about the same number of prisoners and drove the enemy back again beyond Philadelphia to-day. The nature and object of this attack are not accurately known at present. It may have been a raid or a movement in force, and Gen. Burnside has made his preparations for either. We still hold all our ground in the northeast part of the State. The position of General Burnside is surrounded by many difficulties, but he is fully and cordially supported by every officer and man in his command. The loyal Tennesseans are flocking to his standard faster than they can be armed, and by God's help he hopes to be equal to any emergency. The greatest activity prevails in all military circles; couriers are constantly dashing hither and thither, and everything betokens the most complete preparation.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The American people have evinced the highest and deepest determination to uphold the finances of the government during the war. A contemporary states among the individual instances, that a venerable lady of Elizabeth, New Jersey, now in her ninety-eight year, who has hitherto invested her property in bonds and mortgages on real estate as affording the best possible security, having recently a considerable sum of money paid into her hands, declared that she preferred to lend this time to the government; it presented, she believed, the very best security; if it failed everything else would go down with it, and she accordingly directed that the amount in hand should be invested at once in government bonds. This patriotic matron remembers distinctly the events of the Revolution. She spent an entire winter in the same house with General Washington at Morristown. Her first visit to New York was made in a British barge, which brought a company of the Elizabeth belles of that day on an excursion up the bay. Having seen the foundations of the Republic laid in her youth, she now contributes her mite in hale old age to its support against treason and rebellion.

"Prevention is better than cure," as the pig said when it ran away with all its might to escape the killing attentions of the butcher.

A rascally old bachelor asked, "What is the most difficult operation a surgeon can perform?" "To take the jaw out of a woman."

A dandy is a chap who would be a lady if he could; but as he can't, does all he can to show the world he is not a man.

A negro, undergoing an examination when asked if his master was a Christian replied, "No sir, he's a member of Congress."

The rebel prisoners at Camp Chase took a vote for Governor and the result was Vallandigham, 1,031, Brongh, 2.

Here's to internal improvements, as Tim said when he swallowed a dose of salts.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.

THE ACCOMMODATION TRAIN resumed its trips on its regular time, leaving Louisville at 4:20 P. M., on Saturday, October 24, 1863. SAM'L GILL, Sup't.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

In accordance with the proclamation of the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, and in conformity with established precedent, and in obedience to the promptings of duty, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby appoint the LAST THURSDAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to ALMIGHTY GOD for his abounding mercies to us during the year that is past.

He has blessed us with abundant harvests, and multiplied our flocks and herds.

He has withheld "the pestilence that walketh in darkness," and "the destruction that wasteth at noon-day," and given health to cheer the homes and make thankful the hearts of our people.

He has overwhelmed our enemies and enabled us to drive back from our borders the hordes who would waste and destroy our heritage of free government.

Then let us thank Him in fullness of heart for all His manifold blessings and "loving kindness to usward," and, especially, for the crowning victories He has given our arms over the enemies of our free government, assuring our hopes of a preserved nationality.

Let us thank Him that our Christian civilization has been preserved, and the hope of free government confirmed to our children for coming generations, despite foreign envy and domestic treachery.

And, whilst our thanksgiving and praise go up for victories won, and for the strengthened hope of unity and peace being again restored over our bleeding country, let us not forget the widow and the orphan who mourn the husband and father—sleeping with our honored and heroic dead.

Let us, as a people, confess our sinfulness, which has brought on us this great chastisement, and invoke His blessing, that the visitation of His anger may be removed, and that restored peace and unity, as the sunlight of His countenance, may again smile upon us.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 17th day of October, 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

HEAD-QUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort, Oct. 13, 1863.

CIRCULAR.

It is the purpose of the Governor to stop receiving forces for State defense, under the call for 20,000, so soon as the number raised reaches 10,000—that number, in connection with the organization of the entire militia, being deemed amply sufficient for any emergency. But a short time will elapse before this number will be raised. For troops under this call, no bounty is offered, save the inestimable privilege of defending their own homes.

The remaining 10,000 under this call will be given up for the general service in the field, wherewith the military authorities of the Federal Government may wish to employ them. They will be raised either by volunteering or conscription. Those who volunteer in any old regiment will receive a bounty of \$300. Those who volunteer in a new three years regiment will receive a bounty of \$100; those who wait to be conscripted will receive no bounty.

The entire Enrolled Militia of the State will be organized into companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, and offered so as to be in a condition at any time to be called out by the Governor, and at least one company of each regimental district will be drafted for active militia, unless such companies are formed by voluntary association within the time fixed by General Orders, No. 3, from these Headquarters.

With a view to facilitate the organization of the entire militia force of Kentucky, a Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel will be commissioned in each county to superintend the regimental organizations.

By order of the Governor:
JOHN BOYLE,
Adjutant General of Kentucky.
Oct. 13, 1863-51.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Ky., on the 26th day of October, 1863, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C. Buckner, Miss Anna Price, Lewis Beagle, James

Field, John B.

Griffin, Cabel

Hudson, Mrs. F.

Johnson, Isaac

Lucas, Richard

Martin, W. M. (2)

Miller, Joseph

McCaw, Mrs.

O'Donnell, John

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of list.

Office open from 7 1/2 o'clock, A. M., until 6 P. M.

W. A. GAINES, P. M.
October 26, 1863-11.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE CRITTENDEN county jail, on the 5th day of October, 1863, as a runaway slave, a negro boy calling himself ISAAC. He is about 3 feet 9 inches and a quarter high, weighing about 165 or 170 pounds, black color, light beard on chin, talks rather long, is 25 or 26 years of age. Says he belongs to Jacob Coudo, of Perry county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

J. W. ADAMS, J. C. C.
Oct. 26, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Nelson county, as a runaway slave, on the 1st of Oct., 1863, a negro boy calling himself DICK. He is about 12 years of age, seen on the left eye, copper color. Says he is the property of the family of John Rigor and John S. Dixon, of Louisville.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

MARTON COYLE, J. N. C.
Oct. 26, 1863-1m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce DR. J. RUSSELL HAWKINS as a candidate for Clerk of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature. Sept. 1, 1863-1e.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT BLAIN, of Lincoln county, as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives at the next session of the Legislature. Sept. 1-1e.

We are authorized to announce WM. C. TRELAND, of Greenup county, as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate, at the next session of the Legislature. August 28, 1863-1e.

We are authorized to announce DR. J. L. SMEDLEY as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the General Assembly. August 19th, 1863-1e.

We are authorized to announce URBAN E. KENNEDY Esq., of Todd county as a candidate, for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the General Assembly. August 24th, 1863-1e.

We are authorized to announce THEODORE KOHLHASS, of Winchester, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the next session of the Legislature of Kentucky. August 12 1863-1e.

Refer to members of the Senate and House of Representatives and State officers from 1839 to 1863. August 12 1863-1e.

We are authorized to announce JAMES B. LYNE, of Henderson, as a candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the next session of the Legislature. August 14, 1863-1e.

Refer to any member of the Legislatures of 1857-8, 59-60 and '61-2. August 14, 1863-1e.

We are authorized to announce ABRAHAM GILBERT, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Door-keeper of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature. August 14, 1863-1e.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. CRITTENDEN, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Door-keeper of the House of Representatives of the next Legislature. Aug. 17, 1863-1e.

We have been requested to announce JOHN D. POLLARD a candidate for re-election as Doorkeeper of the Senate. Aug. 19, 1863-1e.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

B. B. SAYRE'S SCHOOL

WILL BE OPENED IN SOUTH FRANKFORT, KY., on MONDAY, THE 28TH INST.

Tuition, per school year, \$75.

Fifty dollars in advance will be required, in consequence of heavy expenditures incurred by the teacher in a late purchase for educational purposes, and in order to meet the current expenses of his family.

Sept. 4, 1863-1f.

Colonization Notice.

The Liberia packet ship will sail, from Baltimore to Liberia, on the 1st of November, 1863. Those free colored persons in Kentucky, who desire going to Liberia at that time, and whose servants set free to go there, the executors will give notice to Rev. A. M. Cowan, Frankfort Ky. The emigrants from Kentucky will leave Lexington, Ky., on the 27th October, 1863, to be in Baltimore in time.

Papers published in Kentucky will please publish this notice.

NEW CLOTHING STORE!!

A. BACKMANN,

DEALER IN

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

COMMONWEALTH BUILDING.

I WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort, and vicinity, that I have opened a large and select stock of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

which I will offer to the public at prices to suit the times. Call and examine my stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere. I take pleasure in showing my goods to all who may wish to examine them.

A. BACKMANN.

Oct. 21, 1863-1f.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me A. G. Wink, on the 5th day of October, 1863, Maj. A. G. Wink, of the 16th Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, was murdered by some unknown persons, in the county of Pendleton, and are now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction of each of said murderers, if apprehended within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of October, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

Oct. 20, 1863-wtwtm.

Gen. Nelson's Funeral!

PERSONS having claims against the Committee of the General Assembly, on the occasion of the burial of Gen. Nelson, are requested to forward them to the undersigned, to the care of Col. A. G. Hodges, at Frankfort, on or before the 1st of December next.

JOHN W. FINNELL,

For Committee.

*Observer, Journal, and Democrat copy 3 times each and charge Commonwealth.

English and Classical School.

REV. R. S. HITCHCOCK, in accordance with a notice already given, proposes to open an ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, for boys, ON MONDAY THE 19TH INST.

Tuition, per school year, \$50 00, one half in advance.

Persons desirous of sending their boys will please apply at the Capital Hotel.

I have permission to refer to Rev. D. Stevenson, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Col. James H. Garrard, Treasurer of the State of Ky.; J. B. Temple, Cashier of the Farmers Bank; J. M. Mills, M. D.; Rev. J. S. Hays, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

Oct. 12, 1863-1f.

HOUSE AND LOT

For Sale.

I OFFER for sale MY RESIDENCE on Main Street, in Frankfort. It is a large and convenient brick house. Terms liberal.

A. G. CAMMACK.

October 7th, 1863-1f.

LARGE PUBLIC SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1863, (if not previously sold), I will expose for sale, to the highest bidder, MY FARM, situated near the Frankfort and Versailles turnpike, five and a half miles from the former, and eight and a half from the latter, to-wit:

CONTAINING ABOUT 350 ACRES, About 150 acres in heavy timber, well set in blue grass; the balance in cultivation; about 40 acres sown in white wheat. It has on it a BRICK HOUSE with eight rooms, besides kitchen and store room adjoining; two large cellars, one at each end of the house; carriage and buggy house; fine barn; good spring house with room above; ice house that never fails to keep; stables; corn cribs; hemp house, &c.; the negro houses are brick. There is also a large peach, and a young apple orchard both in fine bearing order. The farm is splendidly watered with pond, pool, and never-failing springs; it is in the very highest state of cultivation and is admirably adapted as a stock farm; the fencing is in fine order and most of the gates are new.

At the same time, I offer for public sale the STOCK AND CROPS on said farm. The stock consists of good WORK HORSES, MARES, and COLTS; STOCK CATTLE; MILCH COWS; WORK OXEN; HOGS, AND 70 GOOD SHEEP. The Crops consists of CORN; OATS; HAY; RYE, and HEMP. Also, FARMING UTENSILS; HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

TERMS OF SALE.—The land will be sold as follows: one-third down, balance in twelve and eighteen months, with interest from date of sale; a lien will be retained on the land until all the purchase money is paid.

The stock, crop, &c., will be sold on a credit of three months, for all sums over \$10; that sum and under cash in hand. Notes with approved security, negotiable and payable at the Branch Bank at Frankfort, Ky., must be given before the property is removed.

The farm will positively be offered first of all for sale.

Possession given Christmas if desired, but would prefer waiting until 1st of March, 1864.

Oct. 16, 1863-1d.

*Louisville Journal and Observer & Reporter copy till day and send bill to this office for collection.

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STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "An act to regulate Agents of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

THE name of the corporation is AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.
The capital is FIFTY HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.

	Par Value.	Market Val.
Real Estate unencumbered, Cash on hand and in Bank, Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit, Hartford, P. & F. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 344,000	30,000	30,000 00
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 pr. et., semi-annual interest, 3,500	4,000 00	
N. Y. Central & Hudson River R.R. Co., (Consolidated) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 10,000	12,200 00	
Cleveland & T. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000	27,750 00	
Michigan, S. & N. E. R. R. Co., (Gt. Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000	27,250 00	
Michigan, S. & N. E. R. R. Co., (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000	25,500 00	
P. F. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000	25,500 00	
Atlantic Dock Co., Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 20,000	22,000 00	
Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 30,000	41,800 00	
N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 pr. et., semi-annual interest, 30,000	32,400 00	
N. J. R. R. & Trans. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 pr. et., semi-annual interest, 10,000	10,000 00	
Conn. River Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 pr. et., semi-annual interest, 10,000	10,000 00	
Little Miami Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 pr. et., semi-annual interest, 3,000	3,300 00	
Atlantic Dock Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 pr. et., semi-annual interest, 10,000	12,100 00	
Rochester City Bonds, 7 pr. et., semi-annual interest, 25,000	28,000 00	
Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water), 6 pr. et., semi-annual interest, 25,000	29,250 00	
New York City Bonds, 6 pr. et., quarterly, 75,000	86,250 00	
Hartford City Bonds, 6 pr. et., semi-annual interest, 20,000	22,000 00	
Hartford City Scrip, 6 pr. et., semi-annual interest, 20,000	22,000 00	
Town of Hartford Bonds, (1853 & 1855) 6 pr. et., annual interest, 60,000	67,200 00	
Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 pr. et., semi-annual interest, 25,000	28,500 00	
United States Coupon Bonds, 1874, 5 pr. et., semi-annual interest, 205,000	200,000 00	
United States Coupon Bonds, 1881, 6 pr. et., semi-annual interest, 125,000	135,000 00	
United States (5-20s) Coupon Bonds 1852, 6 pr. et., semi-annual interest, 100,000	100,000 00	
U. S. Treasury Notes, (August), 7 1/2-10 pr. et., semi-annual interest, 57,300	60,165 00	
Ky. State Stock, 6 pr. et., semi-annual interest, 10,000	10,500 00	
N. Y. State Stock, 6 pr. et., quarterly interest, 31,000	35,650 00	
N. J. State Stock, 6 pr. et., semi-annual interest, 15,000	15,450 00	
Conn. State Stock, 6 pr. et., semi-annual interest, 20,000	22,000 00	
Ohio State Stock, 6 pr. et., semi-annual interest, 100,000	112,000 00	
Michigan State Stock, 6 pr. et., semi-annual interest, 25,000	26,000 00	
Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 pr. et., semi-annual interest, 76,000	45,000 00	
Temporary loan to the State of Connecticut, with accrued interest, 101,530 70		
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Scrip, 1862, 1863, 18,690	15,886 00	
500 Shares Hartford Bk. Stock, 50,000	50,000 00	
250 Shares Conn. River R. Co. Stock, 25,000	26,500 00	
107 Shares Boston and Worcester R. Co. Stock, 10,700	15,315 00	
50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock, 5,000	5,250 00	
50 Shares Citizens' Bk. S. S. Waterbury, Conn., 5,000	5,250 00	
50 Shares Stafford Bk. S. S. Stafford, Conn., 5,000	5,150 00	
50 Shares Eagle Bk. S. S. Providence, R. I., 1,800	1,800 00	
200 Shares Revere Bk. S. S. Boston, Mass., 20,000	21,000 00	
100 Shares Safety Fund Bk. Stock, Boston, Mass., 10,000	10,300 00	
200 Shares Bk. of the Sav. Mo. S. S. St. Louis, Mo., 20,000	16,000 00	
100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 10,000	8,000 00	
200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000	16,000 00	
400 Shares Farmers & Merchants Bk. S. S. Phil. Pa., 40,000	22,800 00	
40 Shares Aetna Bk. S. S. Hartford, Conn., 14,000	14,700 00	
100 Shares Bank of Hartford Co. S. S. Hartford, Conn., 5,000	5,500 00	
200 Shares City Bk. Stock, Hartford, Conn., 20,000	21,000 00	
100 Shares Charter Oak Bk. Stock, Hartford, Conn., 10,000	9,900 00	
275 Shares Exchange Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 13,750	13,750 00	
440 Shares Farmers & Merchants Bk. S. S. Hartford, Conn., 44,000	51,040 00	
300 Shares Hartford Bk. S. S. Hartford, Conn., 30,000	31,500 00	
100 Shares Merchants Bank S. S. Hartford, Conn., 10,000	10,500 00	
300 Shares Phenix Bk. S. S. Hartford, Conn., 30,000	32,100 00	
250 Shares State Bk. Stock, Hartford, Conn., 25,000	30,500 00	
150 Shares Conn. Riv. Bk. S. S. Hartford, Conn., 7,500	11,250 00	
400 Shares Am. Ex. Bk. S. S. N. Y. City, 40,000	42,000 00	
300 Shares Bk. of Am. S. S. N. Y. City, 30,000	39,000 00	
800 Shares Broadway Bank S. S. N. Y. City, 20,000	32,000 00	
800 Shares Butchers & Drovers Bk. S. S. N. Y. City, 20,000	25,000 00	
100 Shares City Bk. Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000	14,000 00	
100 Shares Bank of N. Y. S. S. N. Y. City, 10,000	10,000 00	
200 Shares Bk. of Commerce Stock, N. Y. City, 20,000	20,400 00	
100 Shares Hanover Bk. S. S. N. Y. City, 10,000	10,000 00	
200 Shares Bk. of N. Y. S. S. N. Y. City, 20,000	20,000 00	
1200 Shares Merchants Bk. S. S. N. Y. City, 30,000	35,400 00	
200 Shares Merchants Ex. Bk. S. S. N. Y. City, 10,000	10,000 00	
400 Shares Metropolitan Bk. Stock, N. Y. City, 40,000	48,000 00	
820 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, N. Y. City, 41,000	44,280 00	
400 Shares Manhattan Co. Bk. S. S. N. Y. City, 20,000	28,000 00	

LIABILITIES.

The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors, Losses adjusted and due, Losses adjusted and not due, waiting for further proofs, All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c.	None. None. \$ 5,028 83 137,107 12
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Total Liabilities, \$142,735 95

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

Hartford, Conn.,

Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Hendee, Secretary of the AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company, that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described investments, not any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of the said Aetna Insurance Company.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, this 23d day of July, 1863.

HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Ky.,

Frankfort, July 2, 1863.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

Frankfort, July 2, 1863.

No. 20, Renewal.] This is to certify, that J. M. Mills, as Agent of the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agents of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said J. M. Mills, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

By C. BAILEY, Assistant.

The following is a list of licensed Aetna agents in Kentucky for the year commencing July 1, 1863:

Jas. W. Armstrong, Augusta, Bracken county.	
Wm. Alexander, Brandenburg, Meade "	
Philip S. Bush, Covington, Kenton "	
M. L. Broadwell, Cynthiana, Harrison "	
Jas. A. Chappell, Cynthiana, Harrison "	
Alex. H. Lathrop, Carrollton, Carroll "	
David R. Murray, Cloverport, Breckinridge county.	
Alex. S. McGorty, Danville, Boyle "	
Stephen Eliot, Elizabethtown, Hardin "	
Fred. H. Skinner, Edinburg, Lyon "	
John M. Mills, Frankfort, Franklin "	
Sam'l Stocking, Flemington, Fleming "	
Noah Spears, Jr., Georgetown, Scott "	
Phil H. Hillyer, Henderson, Henderson "	
H. A. Phelps, Hopkinsville, Christian "	
Stephen Powers, Hawesville, Hancock "	
James A. Curry, Hazard, Mercer "	
Wm. W. Cochran, Lexington, Fayette "	
Abner G. Daniel, Jr., Lancaster, Garrard "	
Fred. B. Merimee, Lebanon, Marion "	
Wm. Prather, Louisville, Jefferson "	
Joseph Broderick, Mayfield, Mason "	
Wm. Hoffman, Mt. Sterling, Montgomery "	
Chas. P. Chilton, New Castle, Henry "	
John A. Willis, Nicholasville, Jessamine "	
Henry Blanton, New Liberty, Owen "	
Chas. P. Buchanan, Newport, Campbell "	
John O'Brien, Owensboro, Davies "	
Wm. W. McKee, Paris, Bourbon "	
John Marshall, Paducah, McCracken "	
Isaac D. Smith, Richmond, Madison "	
Wm. R. Casey, Springfield, Washington "	
Thos. M. Davis, Smithland, Livingston "	
James L. Caldwell, Shelbyville, Shelby "	
Henry H. Hines, Stanford, Lincoln "	
Dan M. Bowser, Versailles, Woodford "	
A. C. Ward, Winchester, Clarke "	
H. J. Abbott, Warsaw, Gallatin "	
July 20-25.	

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that JOHN W. SWAIN, under indictment in the Kenton Circuit Court for the murder of Peter Finley, has made his escape from the Covington jail of said county, and is now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John W. Swain, and his delivery to the Jail of Kenton county, within one year from the date hereof:

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 2d day of Sept., A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

Sept. 2, 1863-wdtw3m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Livingston county, as a runaway slave, on the 5th of September 1863, a negro boy calling himself BLEWFOED. He is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, black color, and will weigh about 130 pounds. Says he belongs to Dr. Fletcher, of Henderson county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.

Sept. 16, 1863-lm.

MRS. MARY WILLIS TODD'S

SCHOOL will commence, Monday, the 7th day of September, 1863, in the basement of the Presbyterian Church.

TERMS—Per Session of five months, \$10.

July 22, 1863-rt.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN W. BUCKMAN, who were under sentence of confinement in the Penitentiary for a term of years by the Jefferson Circuit Court for felony committed in the city of Louisville, have made their escape from the jail of said county, and are now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, each, for the apprehension of the said Charles Rodgers and John W. Buckman, and their delivery to the Jail of Jefferson county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 29th day of September, A. D. 1863, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:

D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

\$200 Reward.

I WILL give the above reward, in addition to the reward offered by the Governor, for the apprehension and delivery to me, of CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN BUCKMAN, who broke jail early on the morning of the 31st May, 1863, or \$100 reward for either. They were tried the present term of the Court, and convicted of robbery; Charles Rodgers for seven years and ten months, and John W. Buckman, for four years.

CHARLES RODGERS, is about 6 feet 10 inches high; 22 years of age; dark complexion; dark brown hair; hazel eyes, and weighs near 150 pounds; tolerably slim built; has recently had small pox, is but slightly pitted, but shows plainly, especially about the nose; keen, shrewd, and rather good looking; features rather thin, incessant chewer of tobacco; has beard, if well grown, would be black. Had on when he left, a light mixed cassimere coat, light pants, grey flannel shirt, black low crown hat, wears his hair shorn, has a habit of putting his hand to his forehead and throwing his head down.

JOHN W. BUCKMAN, is about 5 feet 11 inches high; 23 years of age, weighs near 145 pounds; slim built; light complexion; light hair; light blue or grey eyes; long features; shows his teeth when in conversation, his upper teeth are large and long; has a pale look from long confinement in prison; has a good deal of hair, scarcely any beard, if any it is light sandy. Wore, when he left, dark cassimere frock coat, light pants, grey shirt, low crown black hat, walks erect.

W. K. THOMAS, Jailor of Jefferson County.

Louisville, Ky., June 3, 1863-3m.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.

(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York.)

WOULD call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macebooy, Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia, Coarse Rappee, Nachitookes, American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch, High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch, or Lundyfoot.

Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine Cut Cheesing and Smoking Tobacco, which will be found of a Superior Quality.

TOBACCO.

Smoking, Fine Cut Cheesing, S. Jago, Long, P. A. L., or plain, S. Jago, No. 1, Sweet Scotch, or Sweet, No. 2, Sweet Scotch, or Sweet, No. 1 & 2, Tin Foil Cigarettes, Turkish, mixed, Granulated.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.

April 24, 1863-ly.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN J. BELL, did kill and murder Mike Shawler, in the county of Simpson, has since made his escape and is now a fugitive from justice.

Now, therefore, I, JAS. F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John J. Bell, and his delivery to the Jail of Simpson county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of July, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:

D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Bell is about twenty-nine years of age, spare made, light hair, about five feet eleven inches high, inclined to be stoop shouldered, appearance of being dissipated, very quiet, and nervous unless spoken to, and his eyes appear defective.

July 15, 1863-wdtw3m.

Farm for Sale.

I wish to sell my FARM in Franklin county, situated on Main Elkhorn, and on the road leading from Frankfort to Owensboro, about 9 miles from Frankfort. The farm contains

160 ACRES

of good land; over half of it being excellent bottom land, and the remainder lies in cultivation. Over 100 acres cleared, and the balance is in good timber and well set in blue grass. The improvements are comfortable; and there are all necessary out buildings. The farm is well watered both for family and stock.

A good bargain will be given to any one wishing such a farm, and purchasers are invited to call and see it.

There is other land adjoining which can be had on reasonable terms.

Frankfort, August 5, 1863-3m.

*Paris Citizen intent to amount of \$3 and send bill to this office for payment.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Livingston county, as a runaway slave, on the 5th day of September 1863, a negro woman calling herself BLEWFOED. She is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, black color, and will weigh about 130 pounds. Says he belongs to Dr. Fletcher, of Henderson county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.

Sept. 16, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Livingston county, as a runaway slave, on the 5th day of September 1863, a negro woman calling herself BLEWFOED. She is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, black color, and will weigh about 130 pounds. Says he belongs to Dr. Fletcher, of Henderson county, Kentucky.

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